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A History of the Colonization of Africa by Alien Races. By SIR HARRY H. JOHNSTON, K. C. B. Pp. xiii, 319. Price, 6s. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1899.

Die Kolonialpolitik Grossbritanniens. Zweiter Theil. Vom Abfall der Vereinigten Staaten bis zur Gegenwart. Von DR. ALFRED ZIMMERMANN. Pp. xiv, 407. Berlin, Ernst Siegfried Mittler und Sohn, 1899.

Les Anglais aux Indes et en Égypte. EUGÈNE AUBIN. Pp. x, 290. Price, 3.50 fr. Paris, Armand Colin et Cie., Editeurs. 1899.

Of the scores of books on colonization which have appeared during the past few months Sir Harry H. Johnston's "History of the Colonization of Africa by Alien Races" stands easily first in general interest. This work is one of the Cambridge Historical Series, and as such it is an excellent book in excellent company.

The author has compressed into three hundred closely printed pages the history of Africa from the foundation of Carthage in the ninth century before Christ down to the occupation of Khartum by Lord Kitchener after the battle of Omdurman—a period of nearly three thousand years. The first chapter of the book is devoted to a concise account of the origin of the Arab influence in Africa, an influence which has been strong enough to survive the invasions of the Greeks, the Romans, the Vandals, and the Turks, and to overcome the powerful race instincts of the Berber tribes. At the conclusion of the Arabian invasion of Africa, that is to say, at the beginning of the last quarter of the present century, north and central Africa were entirely Muhammadanized. "Arabized Berbers ruled in north and north-west Africa; Arabized Turks ruled in north and north-east Africa; Arabized negroes ruled on the Niger and in the central Sudan; Arabs ruled more directly on the Nile and on the Nubian coast; and the Arabs of south Arabia and of 'Oman governed the East African coast, and eventually carried their influence, and to some extent their rule, inland to the great central lakes, and even to the upper Congo."

Although the Portuguese influence in Africa is at the present day unimportant, Sir Harry Johnston has wisely devoted one of his longest chapters to the recital of the early Portuguese explorations. The perusal of this chapter will impress the reader with the importance of Portugal's pioneer work in the Dark Continent. Whilst we find here the familiar names of Henry the Navigator, Vasco de Gama, and Bartolomeo Diaz, an interesting account is given of the travels of the less known explorers, Diogo Cam, Tristan d'Acunha, Pero de Covilhaõ, and Dr. Francisco de Lacerda e Almeida, the first European to undertake the scientific exploration of southern Central Africa.

In regard to the slave trade I find myself in complete agreement with the author, who thus expresses his views on the subject: "Yet about the African slave trade, as with most other instinctive human procedure, and the movements of one race against another, there is an underlying sense of justice. . . . The races that will not work persistently and doggedly are trampled on, and in time displaced by those who do. Let the negro take this to heart; let him devote his fine muscular development in the first place to the setting of his own rank, untidy continent in order. If he will *not* work of his own free will, now that freedom of action is temporarily restored to him, if he will not till and manure and drain and irrigate the soil of his country in a steady, laborious way as do the Oriental and the European . . . then force of circumstances, the pressure of eager, hungry, impatient outside humanity, the converging energies of Europe and Asia will once more relegate the negro to a servitude which will be the alternative—in the coming struggle for existence—to extinction."

A large portion of the book is naturally devoted to the colonization of Africa by the Dutch, the French and the British; and the author has succeeded in giving an admirably clear account of the origin and progress of the colonies of those countries as well as of the complex conditions which have been created by their rivalry. In view of the present situation in South Africa the chapters relating to Dutch and British colonization have a special interest for students of colonial politics.

The value of the work is greatly enhanced by the insertion of a number of maps in which, by means of color-printing, the various topics dealt with in the volume are rendered more easily intelligible to the reader. Thus, one map shows the distribution of the various African races at the commencement of the Christian era; another, the area of the Portuguese possessions at the beginning and at the end of the present century; another, the slave-hunting areas and the routes of the slave caravans and slave ships; another, the area of British colonies, protectorates, and spheres of influence at the beginning and at the end of the present century, and so forth. Notwithstanding a certain tendency to repetition, Sir Harry Johnston's book is on the whole the best volume of its size on African history which has fallen under my notice.

Another recent work which should prove of great value to Americans at the present time is Dr. Alfred Zimmermann's "*Kolonialpolitik Grossbritanniens*." This work is the second part of the third volume of a series undertaken by Dr. Zimmermann designed to present a complete view of European colonization. The first part of the present volume dealt with the Colonial Policy of

Great Britain from the earliest times to the revolt of the American colonies; the second part, the one now under review, carries the story from that point down to the end of 1898. I hardly feel that the title of Dr. Zimmermann's book is very appropriate, since the work is rather in the nature of a history of each British colony during the present century, than a connected account of England's policy towards her colonies. In fact, the subject indicated in the title is only dealt with specifically in the last chapter of the book—"Die Britische Kolonialverwaltung und Kolonialpolitik im Allgemeinen."

As a history of the various British Colonies the book is admirably concise, full of accurate statistical information, free from prejudice, and, with a few exceptions, remarkably well informed on those more remote questions of colonial sentiment, which foreigners writing about the British colonies are so apt to misunderstand. In his preface Dr. Zimmermann gives the reader his estimate of the importance of England's colonial policy as part of her general policy—an estimate to my mind very just. "Ist doch die Geschichte der neueren Britischen Kolonialpolitik im wesentlichen zugleich die Geschichte der gesamten auswärtigen Politik Englands!" The volume is divided into five parts, dealing respectively with the colonization of Africa, the British West Indies, British North America, the British Empire in Asia, and the British Empire in Australasia. An interesting introductory chapter describes the origin of the British world-power; and a supplementary chapter deals with British Colonial Policy in general. In each part of the book statistics are given as to the revenue, expenditure, public debt, area, population, imports and exports of the several colonies, and these figures, many of which I have had occasion to check, are accurately transcribed from the British Parliamentary Papers.

I may point out one subject in regard to which I believe Dr. Zimmermann has failed to grasp the facts in his possession. After a most suggestive passage on the influence which will be exerted on the commercial interests of the British West Indies by the American possession of Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii, and by the probable efforts of American capitalists to secure preferential tariff treatment for American colonial produce, Dr. Zimmermann says, referring to the Barbadoes Conference of 1898, ". . . der Wunsch nach Anschluss an die Vereinigten Staaten wurde unverhohlen laut." If we are to understand by this that the author believes in the existence of any widespread sentiment in the British West Indies in favor of annexation to the United States, it shows that he has failed to realize that the wish to which he refers was only expressed for effect and had, in fact,

no serious significance. A residence of seven years in the West Indies has served to convince me that not only would the West Indians indignantly reject any proposition that they should become part of the United States, but that, were such political connection thrust upon them, the islands would have to be taken over by military force. It is necessary to realize that grumbling is looked on as the inalienable right of a Briton but that there is a great gulf between dissatisfaction and disloyalty.

In his chapter on the British Colonial Policy in general, Dr. Zimmermann shows a thorough appreciation of the various forces which have combined to produce the present state of feeling in England in regard to Greater Britain; and his remarks on Imperial Federation and on the prospects of an Imperial Zollverein are well worth reading. At the end of the volume is a list of the principal sources from which the author derived his information. The list serves to show that Dr. Zimmermann exercised a great deal of discrimination in the selection of his authorities. It is unfortunate that a book so full of information as "*Die Kolonialpolitik Grossbritanniens*," and one so thoroughly worthy the attention of students should be unprovided with an index.

A book which I have read with some interest is Eugène Aubin's "*Les Anglais aux Indes et en Égypte*." The author, who lived for some years in Egypt and paid a brief visit to India, exhibits a fair library knowledge of Indian affairs and appears to have devoted some time to the observation of English rule in Egypt. The volume is, however, tinged with a very substantial prejudice against England, despite the assurance contained in the preface that "il serait très fâcheux qu'il se laissât aller à ce propos à des sentiments d'envie et de rancune, surtout en ce qui concerne l'Égypte." It is not clear to my mind that the author is less bound to restrain the expression of his envy and malice in regard to India than in regard to Egypt; and as a matter of fact, he has been very impartial in this respect. Two passages occur in the preface which serve to show the author's inability to clear his mind of the traces of Anglophobia.

Of Egypt he says, ". . . j'ai préféré montrer la marche progressive de la bande anglo-égyptienne, lancée à l'assaut du gouvernement de l'Égypte, l'absorbant peu à peu malgré les obstacles accumulés, et ne s'arrêtant, en fin de compte, que devant la dernière barrière, marquée par le droit public, le seul obstacle qui lui reste désormais à vaincre, mais qu'elle ne peut ni tourner ni franchir et qu'elle doit briser d'un dernier effort." And, in regard to India, "Depuis 1857, les ressorts de la puissance britannique aux Indes n'avaient pas été mis à une plus rude épreuve. Une pareille situation

était bien faite pour montrer toute la splendeur du régime colonial de l'Angleterre, mais aussi pour en faire ressortir les côtés faibles et pour dégager les principes de la domination d'une 'race impériale' pesant de tout son poids sur des 'races sujettes.' "

Monsieur Aubin has given a good deal of interesting information in regard to the plague and famine in India and in regard to the conditions of the lower classes in Egypt, but wherever he touches on political ground his animosity against the English overcomes his judgment and he launches forth into ridiculous tirades against perfidious Albion. He describes the British colonial official as nervous, grasping, chauvinistic and brutal; Lord Dufferin as a refined hypocrite; Lord Cromer a man of brutal methods, unfitted both by nature and education for the duty of diplomacy, and so on from page to page.

These exhibitions of bad taste do not very closely concern the reader, for a merely superficial knowledge of British methods and of the class of men whom England sends out to govern her empire, will enable him to estimate the author's opinions at their proper worth; but when, in his anxiety to breathe slaughter against the English, the author shows himself wilfully blind to some of the cardinal facts of his subject, it cannot but be felt that he is allowing himself an undue amount of latitude. As an instance, in his chapter on "La Puissance Anglaise dans l'Inde," the author says: "Il faut, cependant, prévoir qu'il n'en irait plus de même, le jour où cette organisation militaire, très savante, mais très faible, viendrait à subir la poussée de centaines de millions d'Hindous, unis dans un commun effort, et il est probable qu'alors la domination britannique ne pourrait plus se maintenir. . . ." Now it is well known that the very existence of England in India is due to the fact that no such common effort has ever been made in the past. Sir J. R. Seeley has clearly shown in his "The Expansion of England" that had there existed any unity amongst the natives of India, had there been at any time any sense of Indian nationality, it would have been impossible for the English to have obtained the sovereignty of the country. India is, in fact, a geographical and not a political expression. During the military operations which led to the establishment of British dominion in India the proportion of English troops to the native troops acting with them was about as one to five. India was not conquered by the English, but by the Indians, as to-day it is garrisoned by an army two-thirds of which is native. As Sir J. R. Seeley has remarked, the desire for political independence presupposes political consciousness; and everything points to the conclusion that in that land of many races, many languages and many religions no such political consciousness is possible.

M. Aubin, in common with many writers of various nationalities, has overlooked the fact that wherever England goes, be it to Egypt or to India, the Frenchman or any other foreigner has just as free access as the Englishman; that the foreigner may trade there with his ships; that he may carry thither his merchandise, and that in all respects he will be treated exactly as though he were a British subject. The author would do well to reflect that if France and other protectionist countries did not attempt to strangle fair commercial competition, by means of oppressive tariff regulations, England would not be placed under the necessity of holding those vast territories in which she insists on equal treatment for the goods of all nations, and in none of which she makes any attempt to shut out the merchandise of foreigners.

ALLEYNE IRELAND.

Boston, Mass.

The Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem. By JOHN KOREN.

An investigation made for the Committee of Fifty under the direction of Henry W. Farnam, secretary of the economic sub-committee. Pp. 327. Price, \$1.50. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1899.

This work is an interesting attempt to trace the connection between intemperance, poverty and crime. The effort constitutes the body of the book. Other chapters on intemperance in relation to the negro and the Indian, and on the social uses of the saloon, are mainly descriptive, and while suggestive, are subordinate in interest to the main inquiry.

The inquiry as formulated above is the oft-repeated question, How far does intemperance cause poverty and crime? Current answers range all the way from sweeping assertions that without drink crime and pauperism would almost cease to exist, to equally unsatisfactory questioning whether intemperance causes misery or misery intemperance. The present investigators have approached the subject with no delusion as to the ease with which the question can be answered. They have wisely refrained from summarizing the opinions of their predecessors, which are too often colored by personal bias or vitiated by false methods. They recognize clearly, as many have failed to do, that the co-existence of drinking habits and pauperism or crime is only presumptive evidence of causal connection and not of necessity conclusive proof. Hence they have sought new materials gained as nearly as possible by similar methods, attempting by carefully prepared instructions, and